

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

It is the beginning of a new work-week, and facing these decisive times we use this moment to be assured of Your presence and to tap the resources needed by the Members of this people's House to do their work as well as it can be done.

May they be led by Your spirit in the decisions they make. May they possess Your power as they steady themselves amid the pressures of persistent problems. May their faith in You deliver them from tensions that tear the House apart and from worries that might wear them out.

All this day and through the week, may they do their best to find solutions to pressing issues facing our Nation. Please hasten the day when justice and love shall dwell in the hearts of all peoples and rule the affairs of the nations of Earth.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RAISING TAXES DESTROYS JOBS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in August 2009, the President stated, "You do not raise taxes in a recession." This week, the same President proposed \$1.5 trillion in higher taxes as more than 14 million Americans are without jobs.

The President's tax increase proposal is based on the false belief that Big Government can spend the money of

hardworking American families better than the people who have earned it.

Tax increases destroy jobs. You cannot create jobs by increasing taxes. The merit of an economic policy can be tested by the amount of jobs it creates. So far, this President's policy has failed. Zero new jobs were created in August.

By passing numerous bills that focus on getting Americans back to work, House Republicans have focused on job creation since January. It's time for this administration to change from failed policies.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism. Our prayers are with Aiken and Barnwell, Assistant Solicitor Steve Kodman and Jennifer, and their sons, Patrick, Thomas, and Drew.

PRESIDENT OBAMA HAS DEFINED THE UNCERTAINTY THAT'S HURTING OUR ECONOMY

(Mr. HULTGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity to meet with a constituent of mine who also happens to be a minor celebrity. Rock Katschnig is the farmer who had the chance to ask President Obama last month about regulation and red tape coming from unelected and unaccountable bureaucracies, such as the EPA. The President's not-so-reassuring response: "If you hear something's happening but hasn't yet, don't always assume it's true." What President Obama said defines the uncertainty that has crippled our small businesses, entrepreneurs, and job creators and hamstrung our economic recovery.

Businesses don't plan just for tomorrow; they plan for next week, next month, and next year. All red tape, even if it hasn't happened yet, affects a business's decisions about hiring, expansion, and investment. That's why businesses are desperate for regulatory certainty, a message I heard not only from Rock, the farmer, but from countless other small business owners across my district. They want to grow, but they won't if they don't know what Washington will do to them. And that's why we are advancing our fall agenda to deliver that regulatory certainty so that small business owners and enterprises can invest, grow, create jobs, and get our economy moving again.

OLD WEST STYLE

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, at a border forum in Brownsville, Texas, yesterday, Special Ranger Roland Garcia for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association testified about the results of the porous and unsecure border and how it affects ranch-

ers. He said the drug cartels are a fearsome enemy. "They intimidate landholders and instill terror in them—then fear follows."

The landholders are fearful to report cross-border activity because of the silent threat of reprisal and retaliation. The landholders feel that the government cannot protect them, their land, or their cattle. Texas ranchers fear that they may be targets of kidnappings for ransom. They have received death threats if they report illegal activity to law enforcement.

Ranger Garcia is concerned that landholders will start self-policing, in other words, organize and deal with the cartel intruders themselves—old west style. This testimony is yet more alarming evidence that the invasion of our borders by the cartels is a real national security threat to the people who live near our border.

And that's just the way it is.

MEDIA BIAS CHANGES ELECTION RESULTS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, liberal media bias gives Democratic candidates an extra 8 to 10 percentage points in a typical election, according to a study by UCLA political science professor Tim Groseclose. For example, Professor Groseclose found that if media bias didn't exist, JOHN MCCAIN would have defeated Barack Obama with 56 percent of the vote.

In his new book, "Left Turn: How Liberal Media Bias Distorts the American Mind," Professor Groseclose writes, "While the job of a journalist is to shine light on facts, they use a prism, bending the light and causing it to make a left turn. The end result is that we, the readers and viewers of the news, are more likely to see facts from the left side of the spectrum."

As we approach another important election year, the national media should give Americans the facts, not tell them what to think.

□ 1410

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 15, 2011.
Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: I am writing to inform you of my resignation, effective immediately, from the House Judiciary Committee. It is my intention that this is a leave of absence with retention of my seniority and I fully intend to serve on this Committee again in the next Congress. If you have any

questions, please feel free to contact me directly, or your staff can contact my Legislative Director, Coby Dolan.

Sincerely,

DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 20, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 20, 2011 at 11:18 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Res. 271.

Appointments:

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION ACT OF 2011

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2944) to provide for the continued performance of the functions of the United States Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2944

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States Parole Commission Extension Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT OF 1984.

For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to "24 years" or "24-year period" shall be deemed a reference to "27 years" or "27-year period", respectively.

SEC. 3. PAROLE COMMISSION REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Pa-

role Commission shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives the following:

(1) The number of offenders in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction, including the number of Sexual or Violent Offender Registry offenders and Tier Levels offenders, for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(2) The number of hearings, record reviews and National Appeals Board considerations conducted by the Commission in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(3) The number of hearings conducted by the Commission by type of hearing in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(4) The number of record reviews conducted by the Commission by type of consideration in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(5) The number of warrants issued and executed compared to the number requested in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(6) The number of revocation determinations by the Commission in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(7) The distribution of initial offenses, including violent offenses, for offenders in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(8) The distribution of subsequent offenses, including violent offenses, for offenders in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(9) The percentage of offenders paroled or re-paroled compared with the percentage of offenders continued to expiration of sentence (less any good time) in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(10) The percentage of cases (except probable cause hearings and hearings in which a continuance was ordered) in which the primary and secondary examiner disagreed on the appropriate disposition of the case (the amount of time to be served before release), the release conditions to be imposed, or the reasons for the decision in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(11) The percentage of decisions within, above, or below the Commission's decision guidelines for Federal initial hearings (28 C.F.R. 2.20) and Federal and D.C. Code revocation hearings (28 C.F.R. 2.21).

(12) The percentage of revocation and non-revocation hearings in which the offender is accompanied by a representative in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(13) The number of administrative appeals and the action of the National Appeals Board in relation to those appeals in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(14) The projected number of Federal offenders that will be under the Commission's jurisdiction as of October 31, 2014.

(15) An estimate of the date on which no Federal offenders will remain under the Commission's jurisdiction.

(16) The Commission's annual expenditures for offenders in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(17) The annual expenditures of the Commission, including travel expenses and the annual salaries of the members and staff of the Commission, for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 2944 currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on October 31, the authorization for the United States Parole Commission will expire. H.R. 2944, the United States Parole Commission Extension Act of 2011, extends the Commission's authorization for an additional 3 years.

I thank Judiciary Committee Ranking Member JOHN CONYERS, Crime Subcommittee Chairman JIM SENSENBRENNER, and Ranking Member BOBBY SCOTT, who is here on the floor today, for joining me in sponsoring this legislation.

The Parole Commission is an independent agency within the Department of Justice that supervises Federal offenders who are eligible for parole.

In 1984, Congress abolished Federal parole and replaced it with a determinate sentencing system. Federal offenders who were sentenced prior to November 1, 1987, were grandfathered under the parole system. The Parole Commission has been kept in place since then on a temporary basis to continue supervision of these Federal offenders.

In an effort to lower local crime rates, the District of Columbia followed the Federal example and also abolished parole. Under the new D.C. system, the D.C. Superior Court imposes a term of incarceration and supervised release.

Congress subsequently expanded the jurisdiction of the Parole Commission to include both parole and supervised release offenders from the District of Columbia. The group of offenders the Parole Commission was originally intended to supervise, Federal offenders who are eligible for parole, is a finite number of offenders that is growing smaller every year.

Today, however, the majority of the Commission's workload concerns the District of Columbia offenders. Like the population of Federal offenders eligible for parole, the parole-eligible D.C. offender population is also declining over time, although at a slower rate than Federal offenders. However, because all incoming offenders are now sentenced under the new law, the D.C. supervised release offender population is increasing.